

The Daily Union Leader.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1865

The Elective Franchise.

A question now comes up before the American people for settlement; which will require the exercise of great caution in its management and on the decision of which many serious uncertainties of the future must inevitably depend. It is a question growing directly out of the overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion and includes in its scope not only the emancipated slaves but their former masters and the "poor white trash" whom they drew to the defense of treason, as well. In its consideration we should be as far removed from the influence of habitual prejudices, on one side, as from the impulse that would plead for too great leniency on the other, and above all, should we be guided by perfect justice in awarding to each class the true measure of its deserts.

The rebellion involved in its results two races of men, composed of three distinct classes in the South, the masters and slaves forming the extremes, united by an intermediate class—the "poor whites." That the former, or those who represented them, organized and conducted the rebellion to its issue, we presume no one will deny. They were supported, more or less willingly by an overwhelming majority of the residue of the white Southern population. The slaves were the only exception, as a class, to the prevailing disloyalty of the South, and from them has come all the local assistance our armies have received in their marches and campaigns through the hostile territory during the war.

The war has ceased only with the complete overthrow of rebels in arms, and as operating upon individuals, its results are—the white classes have, by participation in treason, forfeited the rights and privileges of citizenship, one of which is the right to vote, while their former slaves are become free, merely citizens with their status undefined, and therefore standing, with respect to the elective franchise, on precisely the same footing as their late masters. It is in the investment of these freedmen and the rehabilitation of the recent rebels, with the rights of citizenship, that are found the difficulties now occupying a large share of public attention, both at home and abroad, and the success of what is called "reconstruction," as securing the benefits of national triumph and of future peace, depends in a great measure on the disposition made of this delicate question.

What, then, are their relative claims upon the nation to be admitted within the pale, and to all the estimable privileges, of citizenship? The objection to the one is, a voluntary act of treason, to the other, a supposed inferiority in point of natural capacity. Granting both these propositions, the question reduces itself to one of comparative merit, as between men, wanting in natural endowment, but never so in their allegiance, and others, proud of their nobility of race, yet only making good their boast of superiority by talents misapplied. As between the two, we must frankly confess our preference for the former, believing there is always less danger, in trusting to honest ignorance, than confiding in any intelligence whose greatest capacity is for mischief. It is the difference between a mediocrity of intellect, or something even worse than mediocrity, and intellect perverted—between passive good and positive evil.

We always believed, that education and intelligence were a true test of the primitive right to the elective franchise, than any mere property qualification, much as the latter has found preference, especially in the southern States. But, whatever rival theories may be adopted, those States are now, to all intents and purposes, mere territories, so weak in loyalty that the powers of proper government are paralyzed and are sustained or assumed per necessity by the foundation head of authority—the national Government. Hence, any, who may be now admitted to citizenship in those states, come in under the auspices of the popular national will and should not, in justice, be subjected to any local restrictions, as to rights enjoyed, the lingering relics of institutions which have passed away.

The negro is no less a negro because he is free, but it is equally true, that none of God's children are so humble as not to have a just claim to protection of life and those inalienable rights co-existent therewith. There is another right, which accompanies those of liberty and the privilege of possessing in peace property honestly acquired, the right to redress when wronged, and what milder form of protest against injury or oppression can be imagined or devised than in the simple yet inestimable privilege of depositing a ballot?

We have the negro and cannot get rid of him—he seems destined as a heritage of the Republic. We have enslaved him and the consequences are still fresh in our memories—let us not again draw down the vengeance of Heaven, even in less degree, for a sin of lesser magnitude, but the same in kind. Let us not, by casting them off, create, or confirm if you will, a race of paupers, but rather, by encouragement, strive to make them men, with the feelings and aspirations of men. Finally, it is not our creed, that

traitors have any rights, which we are bound to respect, superior to those possessed by men, who found their freedom in fighting to subdue their rebel masters.

HAD A FIGHT.—The troops at or near Platte Bridge had a skirmish with the Indians on the day the Telegraph line was cut in that vicinity, the particulars of which have not yet been received. It is stated, however, that several of the latter were killed.

LATER.—
Platte Bridge, July 26th.

Number of Indians estimated from 1500 to 3000. Heavy skirmishing during the afternoon. Large number of Indians killed. Exact number not known. Number of soldiers killed was 27. Lt. Collins, Co. G, 11th Cav. O. V. was killed while leading twenty Kansas troops in charge against about 600 Indians. The Indians divided and went South.

MAJOR ANDERSON. Com'dg' Road.

WHAT'S THAT?—The Leavenworth Times, of June 25, says: "Mr. G. W. Pritchett, for a long time a resident of this city, leaves to-morrow morning on the overland coach, for Salt Lake, and Virginia City, Montana. He has sent a stock of goods to the latter place, and expects to go into business there. * * * It is hard to find a more genial fellow, his many friends part with him with regret. During his absence he will occasionally correspond for the Times and we know he will give a good description of what he sees among the mines and Mormons. There is some danger of his joining the Mormons, as he believes in the principal article of their faith."

The Installation of the Officer of Utah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will take place at their Hall in Salt Lake City, on Thursday evening, August 31, 1865, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Members of the Order in good standing, and sojourning Brethren are respectfully invited to attend. The Acting Grand Sir will read a Salutary from the Most Worthy Isaac M. Veitch, Grand Sir. The Installation will be conducted by James W. Ellis, Acting M. W. Grand Sir, assisted by Col. Milo George, Grand Warden; D. Calder, Grand Secretary; A. Lesser, Grand Treas.; S. Lesser, Grand Marshal; Whitebread, Grand Guardian; Rev. Norman McLeod, Grand Chaplain.

What Mr. Bowles Wrote.

Mr. S. Bowles, editor and proprietor of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, the most influential journal of New England, thus writes to his paper, from Colorado. Mr. Bowles will be remembered here as the "silent partner" of the Colfax company:

"We dropped Gen. Connor, who had been our fellow passenger from Atchison, early Friday morning, at Julesburg, where he has his headquarters for the summer, and where the Platte River flows, one branch extending north to Fort Laramie and the South Pass through the mountains, and the other marking our southerly line to Denver. Julesburg is only a village of tents and turf forts and bars, affording no facilities for a luxurious military life; but it is well located for Gen. Connor's plans for protecting the commerce of the Plains from the Indians and for punishing them for their past offenses and present threatening against it. We took a parting breakfast with him in camp, just at sunrise, eating canned chicken and oysters off tin plates, and drinking our coffee with the brownest of sugar and the most concentrated of milk, all in the simplest and most barbarous of border life. But we parted from him with real regret and a large respect. He had shown himself to us both a genuine gentleman and a valuable commandant; and we found reason in our personal acquaintance to confirm the judgment of the people of all this region, that he is of all men, whom the government has assigned to the duty, the most fit and efficient for restraining the Indians, for protecting and developing the interests of government and people, for settling the Mo-hum problem, for giving order and unity to the inchoate and chaotic social and material life of all this vast region. Gen. Connor has been for two years in command at Utah, and of his administration there and his views of the Mormons, I shall have occasion to speak when I am on the spot. It is only two months since he had assigned to him also, the protection of the overland routes across the plains; but everybody here abounds with pride and confidence the change already introduced. The soldiers have ceased to be thieves and bandits; a new and better social tone is visible in all the mining region; the laws are better respected; soldiers guard the whole central line of travel, and cavalry escort every stage—there is no longer any real danger, or will not be so soon as a few more troops can be put in their places, in travelling or freighting over the main road from the river to the mountains; the Indians will speedily be driven back to their reservations, and forced to submit to whatever terms the government may dictate; prices will fall along the plains and in the territories on the eastern slopes of the mountains; and all the business of this vast and rich region will receive, under certainty and safety, an impetus and given uniformity that have never before marked its history. Whether the Indians will be wholly exterminated, or forced into submissiveness and half civilization in limited territories, undisputed for the present by the White, or set to work upon the Pacific Railroad—these are points of points for Gen. Connor to decide. The choice belongs to the government at Washington. But Gen. Connor will certainly restrain them from violence, and punish them for their barbarities. He believes they may be made useful in building the Pacific Railroad; and he has proposed to furnish 2000 of men or two tribes, who have already submitted to his authority, and who are now supporting an enormous expense far distant from his base of supplies, to the railroad company for an experiment.

True the negro is no less a negro because he is free, but it is equally true, that none of God's children are so humble as not to have a just claim to protection of life and those inalienable rights co-existent therewith. There is another right, which accompanies those of liberty and the privilege of possessing in peace property honestly acquired, the right to redress when wronged, and what milder form of protest against injury or oppression can be imagined or devised than in the simple yet inestimable privilege of depositing a ballot?

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Tribute to Our Late Governor.

PARAEMBLE to resolutions respecting the death of His Excellency JAMES DUANE DODD, Governor of Utah Territory, presented to the Young Men's Literary Association of Salt Lake City, at a special meeting held Wednesday evening July 20th, 1865, by a committee consisting of Capt. D. B. Stover, Hon. Judge Drake and Rev. N. McLeod, which were placed upon the minutes.

Mr. President.—As a prelude to the resolutions which are to be reported, permit me to say that it is now more than fifty years since I became acquainted with the late Governor of this Territory—the Hon. James Duane Doty.

At the time of our first acquaintance we were students at Aurora Academy, in Cuyuna County and State of New York. From that institution, in 1816, he went to Lowell, in Lewis County, and, as a student, entered the law office of Mr. Collins, a brother of Mrs. Doty.

In 1819, he emigrated to Michigan.

He was at an early day admitted to the bar,

and commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Detroit.

At the session of Congress in 1823,

that part of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan and including the island of Mackinac, was set off into a separate Judicial District, and Mr. Doty was appointed Judge theron. He was the first Federal civil officer ever appointed of that vast country lying west of Lake Michigan, out of which the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota have been created.

During the time he performed the duties in that District his residence was usually at or near Green Bay.

He was a member of the last Legislative Council that ever convened in Michigan, whilst it was a Territory, at which time he represented all that portion lying west of Lake Michigan.

Judge Doty was one of the pioneers of Civil Society in that region.

He remained in Wisconsin when that Territory became separated from Michigan.

With the rise and progress of Wisconsin as a Territory—and its establishment as a State—Judge Doty was early and intimately connected; a full history of him during that period would be a history of the State and Territory.

His residence was in Wisconsin from 1823 to 1831. In the Autumn of that year he came to this Territory as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

After our separation as school fellows we met again in the City of Detroit, in 1822, and our meetings were occasional until Wisconsin was separated from Michigan.

He was the first person who accosted me after I arrived in this City in July, 1862. His voice was that of his youth, and the recognition was instantaneous, though we have not met for twenty-two years.

Never did it occur to me in our hours of youthful sport, that in years of mature manhood, in a region then unknown, and so remote from the scenes of our youth, that it would be my sad duty to bear him to the grave, and equally distant has been the thought that would be awarded to me to present these resolutions which express the feelings of this Society upon the sad occasion, for the loss of one of its members and its sympathies for the loss, the irreparable loss to the afflicted relatives.

T. J. DRAKE.

The committee to which the subject had been referred made the following report:

"Resolved, that it having pleased our Father in Heaven to call from this earth to the 13th of June last the spirit of one of this Association, the Hon. James Duane Doty Governor of this Territory, with humility we bow to the mandate of the Great Governor of the Universe.

That by this sad event Society has been deprived of one of its most amiable members, Government of one of its useful and reliable servants, and the family of akin, just and indulgent husband and father.

That to the widow and family whose loss is irreparable, are tendered in this hour of affliction the sympathies of this Association.

That with their lamentations we desire to mingle our thoughts of sorrow for the absence of him who sleepeth.

That for her support in this bereavement, we implore the power, the love and the mercy of "Him who doth all things well."

That the forgoing resolutions be entered in the proceedings of this association, and that a copy thereof signed by the President and Secretary be forwarded to Mrs. Doty.

KNOWLES' train of twenty wagons left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Halleck on Monday. The cattle were in excellent condition for the trip, and the wagons were new. So says the Leavenworth Times of July 1st. The same paper adds that Capt. Murley, at the Fort, is sending 1,000,000 pounds of freight per week to different posts in the West. This department is carried on with a vigor that has never been surpassed. Also, that a train was unloading on the levee, yesterday, that brought 40,000 pounds of wool from New Mexico. This trade is immense; the levee is constantly thronged with wagons being loaded and unloaded.

Arrivals and Departures.

PER OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

From Boise—J. B. Newman, Mr. Myers.

To Montana—S. Russell, J. Hancock,

John Rogers.

To Fort Bridger—Capt. Skelton.

PER OVERTAIL MAIL LINE.

From the west—John Brasher.

To the west—John Pierce.

Fencing school!

PROF. J. MARTIN has opened his Academy at the Music Hall, where he will instruct in the art of fencing, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

For terms, &c., apply to him at his office in the City Hotel.

Flour and Grains taken at Siting Office prices.

July 23rd.

The American still Lives!

A. BURSELL informs his friends and the public that he has removed his

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

3 doors west of Gifford & Sons', up stairs

over T. D. Brown & Son's store, where he will

be sure to demonstrate that Harry is not the only

man that keeps "sharp razors."

July 23rd.

Stock Fresh and Figures

LOW!

Call, or send your orders.

July 23rd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUTTERFIELD'S
Overland
DESPATCH,

TO ALL POINTS IN
Colorado, Utah, New Mexico,
Arizona, Idaho and Montana
Territories, and the

State of Nevada.

—0—

Consignments can be made with this company
through their agents; to transport freight
from all the

EASTERN CITIES,

To all localities in the Territories, the rate to
include Mail and Overland carriage and all
commissions upon the Missouri River.

The Company owns its Trans-
portation and gives a

THROUGH BILL OF LADING,

Which protects the shipper from the extreme
East to the Far West.

Express Department.

About AUGUST 1st, 1865, the Company will
have a line of Express Coaches running
between Denver and Salt Lake City, over
which merchandise will be carried at fair express
rates,

Time to Denver Eight Days.

Mark Goods for Cattle and Mule
trains:

"BUTTERFIELD'S O'D DESPATCH"

Mark Goods for Express:

"B. O. D. EXPRESS, ATCHISON."

RAILROADS,

MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

Gates' Patent Rotary
STAMP QUARTZ MILLS,

Wheeler & Frieberg Pans and Amalgamators,

Engines and Boilers,

For Gold and Silver

MINING.

For Gold and Silver

Mining Utensils,

Miners' Utensils,

Cutlery,

The Daily Union Vedette

AGENCIES.

The following gentlemen will receive advance subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly *Vedette*, and forward the same, with the lists of clubs and new advertisements, at same rates as published in the *Vedette*. Persons wishing to subscribe or advertise will please call on them or address themselves directly by mail. Merchants, manufacturers, etc., in these Territories or the States, desirous of subscribing or advertising, call and receive copies of our paper, or calling on the publishers.

Woolworth & Moffat, Denver, Col.

W. S. Walker, Central, ".

Hollister & Hall, Black Hawk, ".

Nat Stein, O. Stage Agt, Virginia, ".

W. P. S. Flotta, Boise City, ".

A. J. Oliver & Co., Agent, Last Chance, ".

Dorr Hoffmann, Boise City, Idaho.

Judge C. R. Miller, Idaho City, ".

Major A. G. Gandy, Stockton, Utah.

John "W. Miller, Austin, Nevada.

Van DeQuille, Virginia City, ".

L. P. Fisher, No. 629, Washington street, San Francisco, ".

Col. Lawrence, "Golden Era" office, Frank A. Reed, "Press" office, Albinson, Kan.

K. P. Rounds, Chicago, Ill.

H. S. Nichols, Agent, Overland Dispatch, No. 34, Clark street, Chicago, Ills.

Pease & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, ".

Wm. Blies, office 2d story 100 Broadway, New York City.

Wm. Martin, Agent, Butterfield's Overland Dispatch, No. 65, Broadway, New York City.

A. M. Hanks, Santa Fe, N. M.

J. V. Harris, P. M., Fort Union, ".

M. Wenzel, P. M., Albuquerque, ".

W. H. Morris, ".

N. Webb, El Paso, Mex., and Franklin, Tex.

Mr. Hayden, Prescott, ".

Postmaster, La Plata, ".

Ladd, ".

H. A. Bean, Agent, Butterfield's Overland Dispatch, No. 1, State street, Boston, Mass.

Editor "Republican," ".

Editor "Times," ".

Editor "Conservative," ".

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Wm. H. Moore, Agent, Overland Dispatch, No. 40, South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor "Press," ".

Editor "Nonpareil," ".

Editor "Bliss," ".

Editor "Daily Vedette," ".

O. J. GOLDRICK, Branch Office, DAILY VEDETTE, East Temple street.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Be true to softest music, when
Of love and peace thou'rt sweetly singing;
But diamond by thy point, my pen;
When crime's dumb bells are round thee ringing.

AWFUL hot yesterday and Saturday!

THE PROVOST GUARD QUARTERS are removing to a building on Immigration Square.

FOR SALV—by Walker Brothers, thirty-five wagons, ox yokes, bows, log chains, &c. See next advertisement.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—See new advertisement of "Proposals for Forage"—for Fort Bridger—by chief Quartermaster Stover.

THE GOLD HILL NEWS felicitates the State of Nevada that there is not a Democratic treasonable newspaper published within her limits.

A TEAM of balky mustangs were made to "get up and go" in Stockton, the other day, by pouring coal oil into the ear of one of the animals. Likely he had "oil on the brain" after that.

MR. G. B. THOMAS, of Helena, Montana, now making a visit here, speaks sanguinely of the mining and merchandizing future of Last Chance. He says things there are prosperous and progressing, still. Glad to hear it.

A CALIFORNIA "provincial" paper says that their orator on the Fourth had a platform ten feet square; nevertheless, his feet collided three times with the President, in addition to bungling the eye of the reader of the Declaration of Independence. Every person on the stage left it limping.

TWO STRAY STEERS.—See advertisement of a yoke of oxen lost in the hills near the Hot Springs, close to town, by Glay Thompson. He wants the finder to notify him of the fact, by letter to Virginia City, Montana, and to retain them here for a month or so until he returns from Montana.

ELOQUENT.—In his poem at Washoe City on the Fourth of July, Hon. C. C. Goodwin, in a strain of pure, poetic eloquence, awakened in contemplating the flag of our country, said:

"May on its folds the stars be multiplied,
The men in il point to it and say with pride,
They searched her thousands from an hundred
gates,
We march our millions from an hundred States.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The thousands of our readers through these central Terri-ories will be pleased to learn, per the new adv't elsewhere, that the enterprising Overland Despatch Line, with D. A. Butterfield at its head, has launched its fast-rigged schooners on the desert deep, to transfer freight in quietest time and at a moderate tariff. Read.

MATILDA HERON publishes a "cage" in the New York *Clipper*, to managers and others, whereby they are informed that Miss Jean Hosmer "has purchased of me the right to play my 'Camille' as being performed by me, now approaching the one thousandth night, and that Miss Hosmer is the only lady in the profession who has this right." Miss Hosmer is "gladly recommended" by Heron "as my rival in 'Camille'."

PUBLIC lands containing the precious metals are interdicted by law from sale or other disposal by the Government. Cases frequently arise in the General Land Office in which the land is of a mixed character, and in such cases it has been decided that where the arable quality of the tract predominates, individual titles are recognized, but where the metaliferous, in extent or value, is the predominating element, the individual claim is invalid.

A TWELVE MONTH yesterday, Chambersburg was robbed and burned by the rebels.

SOMETHING NEW.—A gentleman with a "stove-pipe" hat made an appearance along Main street yesterday afternoon and comments of the boys gave evidence that this glossy article of full dress was something new for Salt Lake City.

Ma. TRACY, Cashier of the Overland Mail Line, arrived here from Nevada, Friday evening last, to carry a time at this salient "Centre of the earth." Few finer settlements to rival Salt Lake in the western country, than Salt Lake City, particularly in the fall and fruit time.

THERE were a couple of dancing parties on the go last Friday night, one at Daft's Hall, and another near the corner of Immigration Square. Lively went the music and gracefully the girls—until the clock struck twelve (by a slow watch!) May be that isn't an indication of the gay "good time a coming"—two "gentile" lasses in Brigham's capital the same night!

TUSS is the last day of the seventh month, July, so called in honor of Julius, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month. To morrow, the sun "enters Leo," as the astronomers would say. Leo, or "the lion," being the designation for that section of the zodiac through which the sun passes during the next month. According to the old Roman calendar, this month was called Quintilis, or the Fifth; the year then commencing with our modern March.

THERE was a fine house at the theater Saturday evening. The drama of "Time tries All" was pleasingly presented. The gentlemen and lady actors, of the cast, including the graceful Mrs. Gibson, acquitted themselves handsomely, and offered an enjoyable entertainment for their appreciative audience. The old English comedy of "Naval Engagements" went off as well as could be expected with so spry an "Admiral." He seemed too young and active by a score of years. Mrs. Bowring, and Mrs. Pontefex, made a splendid stage appearance.

TRAIN ARRIVED.—Cook and Keith's mule train of thirteen wagons, with freight for Messrs. Ranshaw & Co., arrived here Saturday and are unloading to day. The same freighters have a five yoke of oxen, on the road and to arrive here in a week or two. The goods, wares and merchandise on this latter train also are for Ranshaw & Co., entire. The immense new stocks receiving by this house may be appreciated by remarking that their season's freight bill will amount to *sixty five thousand dollars*. Easterners may judge what enterprise and amount of business is transacted at Great Salt Lake City, by the above single house—and that not near the largest.

ASSAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.—The special attention of prospectors and miners, through this Territory, Idaho and Montana is directed to new advertisement of the long established Assay Office, Refinery and Laboratory of Kellogg, Hewston & Co., 416 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Their institution is the most complete, scientific and prosperous on the Pacific Coast. From J. G. Hughes, Esq., of the Banking House of Holladay and Halsey, who has just returned from San Francisco, we learn that the above establishment is doing an immense assay business for the Pacific States and Territories. He recommends it, in the highest, for reputation, reliability and reasonable amount of charge.

AND STILL THEY COME!—As our columns show this morning, advertising patronage is continuing to pour in to us from all points, the East, Montana, Idaho and San Francisco. Thanks to Mr. J. G. Hughes, of Halsey's Bank, for favors from the Pacific. He flatters us by his account of the interest manifested in our little sheet at San Francisco and intermediate points; that our subscription and advertising influence is bound to multiply "out west" as well as through these territories. Judge Waite, of Idaho City, has also favored us with advertising and subscriptions lately. So has Nat Stein, Overland Stage Agent at Virginia City, Montana. So have others elsewhere, and the cry is still "come."

THE CHARGE for Refining Gold is ten [10] cents per ounce, being four [4] cents per ounce less than is charged by the Mint for the same work. For Gold from 50 to 750 fine the charge is say [1] cent per ounce, and for charge for coinage is one half of one per cent, being the same as is paid by us to the U. S. Mint.

Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Metals, Soils, Waters and the Productions of art, carefully examined.

Refer to Messrs. Holladay & Halsey, Salt Lake City, and to all Bankers in California.

1/31-Tw.

2 STEERS LOST.

ONE PAIR ox, branded "W" on left shoulder, with cut four inches long on the dewlap. The other is speckled red and white, with small sore on left hip. They stayed in the hills above the hot springs; close to Salt Lake City, on the 25th inst. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by notifying the submister by letter to Virginia City, Montana, and the owners of the cattle until he returns here in a month or so.

CLAY THOMPSON.

FOR SALE

AT

WALKER BROS'.

100 OX-YOKES, and

BOWS,

100 LOG CHAINS.

CASH or produce taken in payment.

WALKER BROS.

1/31-Tw.

CAMP RESTAURANT.

NO. W. WINGATE, having purchased the entire interest of J. Ayer, in the camp Restaurant, has thoroughly refitted and refurbished the same and is now prepared to receive his patrons in a most comfortable manner.

This table will always be laid with the delicacies and substantials of the market.

Meals can be procured at all reasonable hours.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

1/31-Tw.

MONETARY.

Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Gold coin buying at

105 to 130

Gold trading notes,

140 to 170

Exchange on New York selling at

105 to 130

Montana Dues

16.50 to 21.75

Gold in New York by last accounts,

143.

MONETARY.

Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Gold coin buying at

105 to 130

Gold trading notes,

140 to 170

Exchange on New York selling at

105 to 130

Montana Dues

16.50 to 21.75

Gold in New York by last accounts,

143.

Wholesale Market Report,

Corrected daily.

Salt Lake City, July 29th, 1865.

BACON, State, large supply, ".

Selling for 10c lb.

EGGS, Fresh,

" 10cts to 12cts

BEEF, Fresh,

